MARS SCIENCE LABORATORY 2009 PROJECT OVERVIEW

Key Features

Mobile Science Laboratory

Hundreds of days of surface operational lifetime

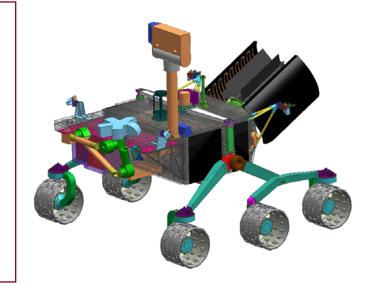
Discovery Responsive over wide range of latitudes

and altitudes

Controlled Propulsive Landing

Precision Landing via Guided Entry

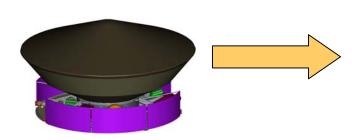
Planned Radioisotope Power Source for Electricity



<u>Science</u>

Mission science will focus on Mars habitability
Next generation science investigations — Scientific Proposals Currently in
Preparation, Selection later this year

Mission Architecture



CRUISE/APPROACH

• 10-12 month flight time

ENTRY/ DESCENT/ LANDING

- Direct Entry
- Guided control during entry to minimize landing uncertainty





SURFACE MISSION

- Twice as large as MER
- Many months prime mission (one year goal)
- Several kilometers mobility
- Approx 100+ kg payload of instruments and support tools
- Radioisotope Power Source assumed, pending final decisions







LAUNCH

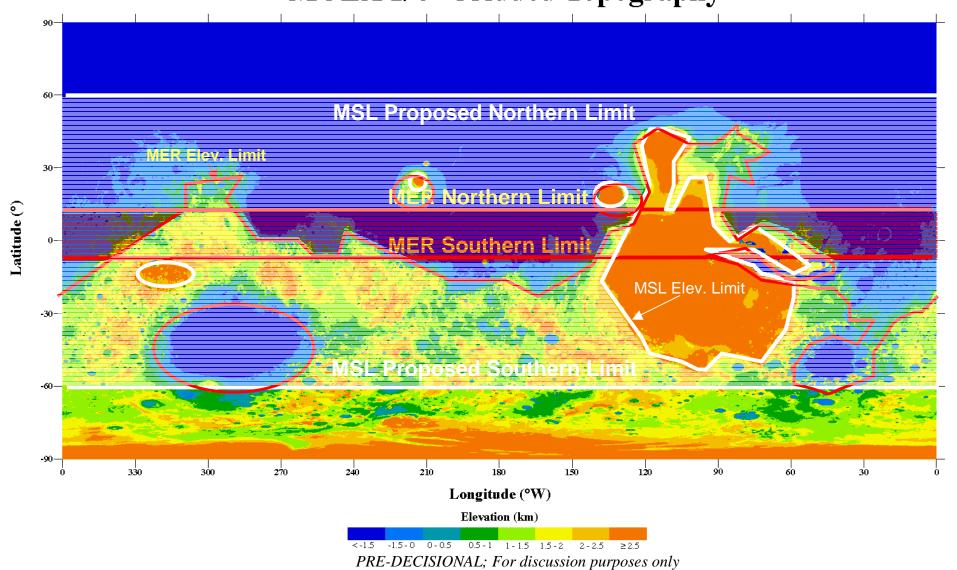
- Fall, 2009
- Expendable Launch vehicle to be selected

Science Vision for Mars Science Laboratory

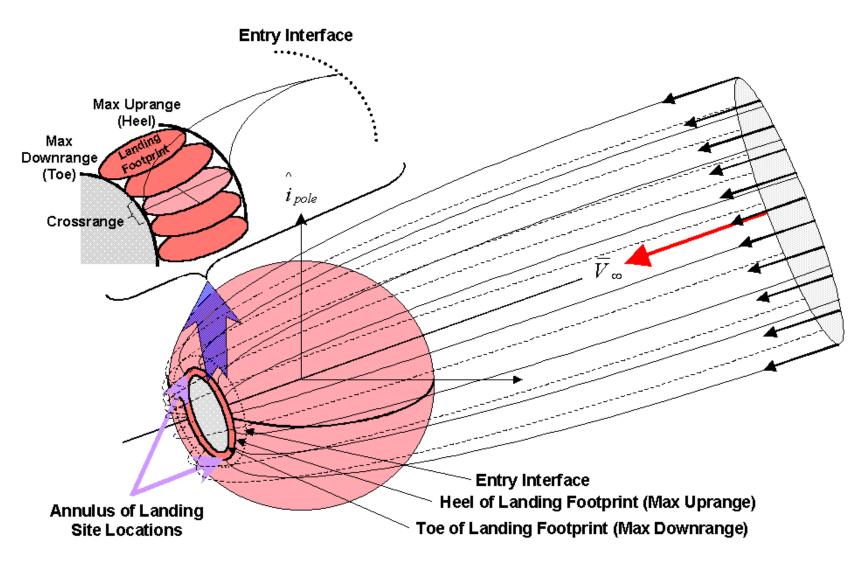
- MSL will open a new era of Mars exploration by:
 - Providing scientific instruments of greatly improved accuracy (Analytic Laboratory)
 - Utilizing mobility and long life to examine multiple samples from multiple locations
 - Definitively characterizing a broad array of geologic materials
 - Beginning the investigation of the building blocks of life, including inorganic and organic carbon
 - Revealing crucial details about the climate and gelogic history of Mars
- This will substantially advance our understanding of Mars and its capacity to sustain life

Mars Surface Accessibility

MOLA 1/4° Gridded Topography

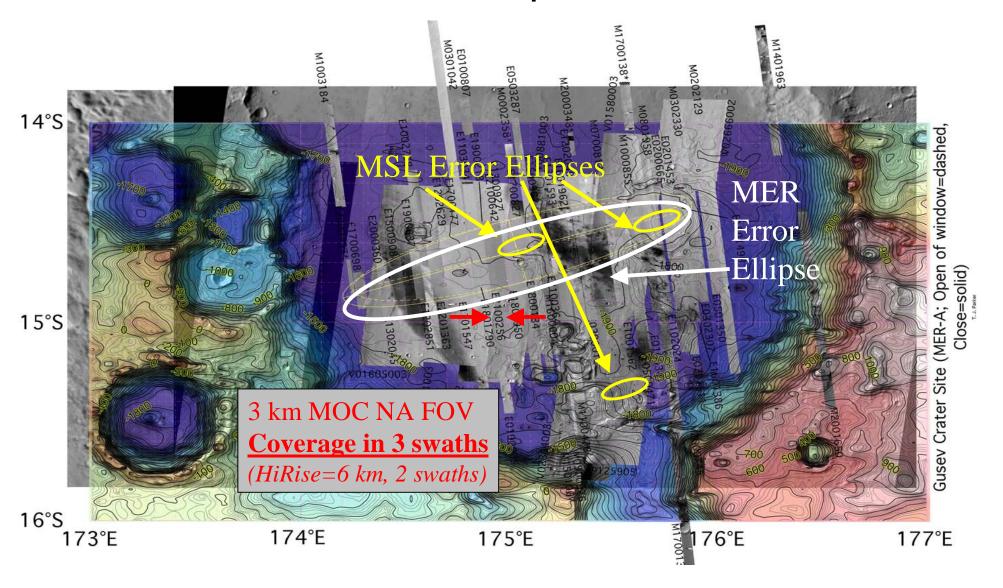


Mars Entry & Landing



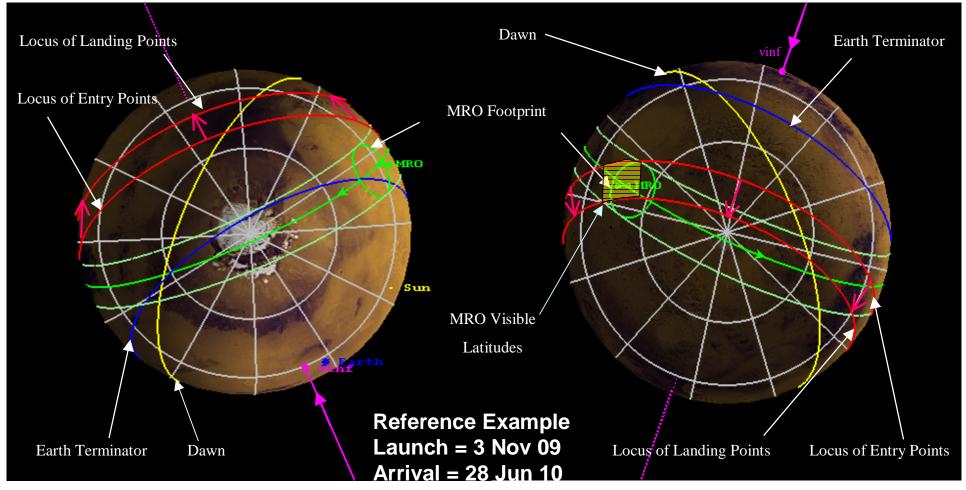
PRE-DECISIONAL; For discussion purposes only

Gusev Comparisons

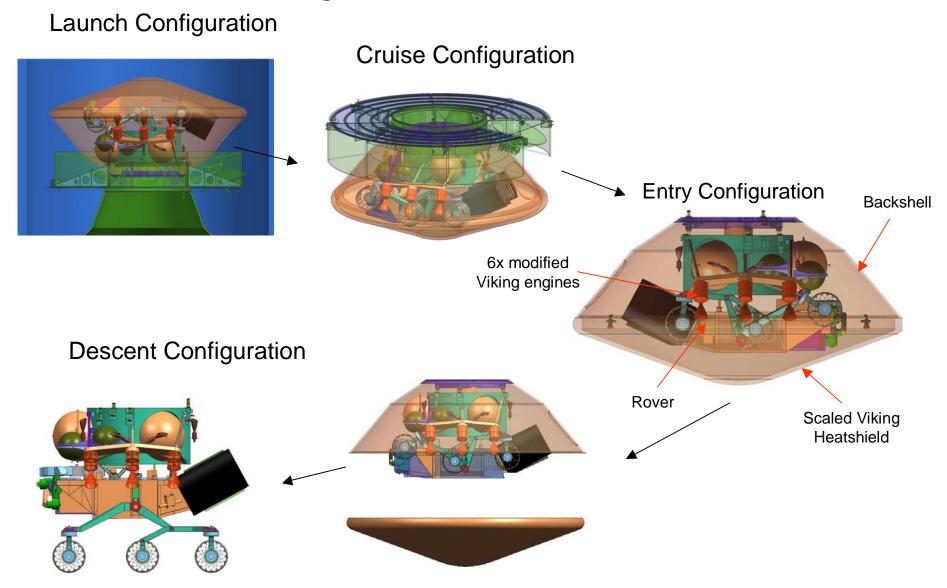


Arrival Geometry and Communications Studies

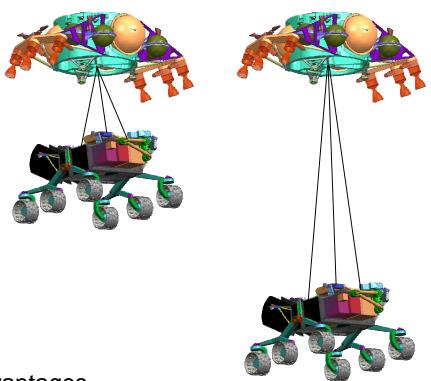
NORTH POLE VIEW SOUTH POLE VIEW



Major Assemblies



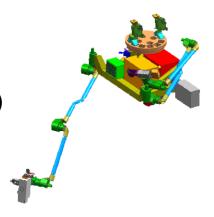
Descent Stage Concept



- Advantages
 - Eliminates need for landing structure (more mass to surface)
 - Eliminates challenges of driving off or out of lander
- Challenges:
 - Requires precision velocity control, alignments
 - Mobility system becomes "Landing Gear"

Science Strategy Elements

- 1. Site Selection (safe, scientifically rich, discovery responsive)
 - Small landing ellipse
 - Wide latitude and altitude range
 - Full use of information from Vikings, Pathfinder MGS, Odyssey, MERs, MEX, Beagle, MRO and Phoenix
- Analytic Laboratory Sample Selection (synergistic science, dozens of samples)
 - Remote sensing
 - Mobility
 - Contact suite with tools (arm[s], Rock
 Crusher, Sample Distribution Device,
 Rock Abrasion Tool [RAT], Corer, and Scoop)
 - Long life



MSL Science Payload Suites

1. Remote Sensing Suite ("See")

- Imaging and complementary mineralogy
- Reconnaissance and site geologic context

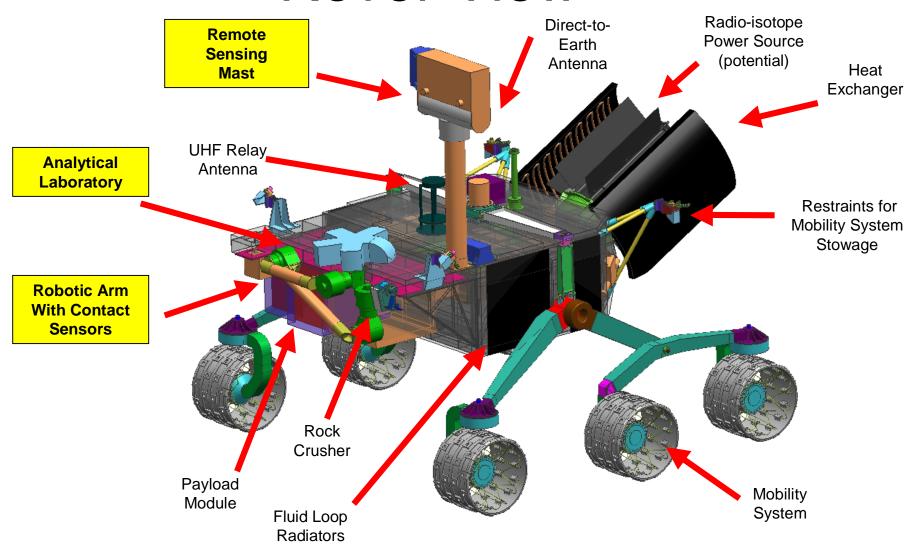
2. Contact Instrument Suite ("Smell")

- Complementary mineralogy, chemistry and microscopic imaging
- Sample selection and supplemental target analysis

3. Analytic Laboratory ("Taste")

Definitive mineralogy, chemistry and high resolution textural information

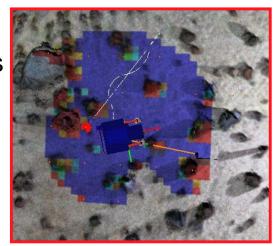
Rover View



Pre-cursor Technology Investments

- Project is being preceded by substantial "focused" technology program
- Major thrusts aligned with project challenges:
 - Entry, Descent and Landing Technologies
 - Long-lived Surface System Technologies
 - Advanced Robotics Technologies
 - Sample Acquisition and Handling Technologies
 - Advanced Software and Autonomy Technologies
- Technology Maturation Assessment to be completed prior to the project's Preliminary Design Review in 2006.





MSL provides a Transition to the of Next Generation Mars Exploration

- The flight system would have many capabilities (e.g. latitude & altitude range, life, mobility, modularity, guided entry, low landing velocity, etc.) which are ideal for future extensive surface exploration with lowered development risk
- MSL represents a transition mission in that while it incorporates elements of geology and climatology, it strongly emphasizes definitive geochemistry and a search for carbon in all its forms
- This combination would provide a powerful predicate to future exploration which will likely include a search for extant life, the return of samples and deep drilling